II, imprisoned nine men behind a column of coal tue resulted in opening communication with them o-day. Five were found alive. Four had wanders to other parts of the mine and, it is believed, periabed.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL Charles Bradfaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, the free thought advocate, who were recently arrested on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet alleged to be of an immoral character and whose case was adjourned to allow time to prepare their defence, have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal

THEY HAVE NOT PAILED. The Liverpool Courier says its statement published yesterday of the failure of Mesars. Gholson, Walker & Co., merchants, was untrue.

The plague is increasing in Bagdad.

CUBA.

THE BANK OF SAN JOSE DECLARED SOLVENT. HAVANA, April 19, 1877. The Voz de Cuba says it has trustworthy information that the Banco San José will pay all deposits.

THE NEW DOMINION.

CENTENNIAL AWARD TO MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1877.
The Province of Manitoba has been awarded a medal by the Centennial Commissioners for its display of eat, seeds and esculents at the Philadelphia Exhi-

LIFE INSURANCE LOBBY WORK.

A number of life insurance men are in the city, en-leavoring to obtain a disallowance of the new life in-urance bill in the Senate.

GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.

TORONTO, April 19, 1877. A special cable despatch to the Globe from London, 18th inst., says:—"The Times to-day announces that it is understood that Mr. Childers will become President of the amalgamated Grand Trunk and Great Western boards. It has been agreed that the receipts of the two railroads shall be pooled, the Grand Trunk re-ceiving sixty-five per cent and the Western thirty-five."

> BAILWAY RUMOR DENIED. HAMILTON, Ont., April 19, 1877.

The announcement in the London Times of yesterday that the Grand Trunk and Great Western companies had amalgamated is denied by the Great Western au-thorities here on the authority of advice from the head office, London.

STRIKE OF SAILORS. Sr. John, N. B., April 18, 1877.

A large number of sailors in port struck to-day for higher wages. The members of the Laborers' Associa-tion resolved to strike work to-morrow if sailors are allowed to continue loading vessels in port. The har-bor is now full of shipping.

THE ST. LAWRENCE OPEN.

MONTBRAL, April 19, 1877. The Longueuil ferryboats commenced running to day, the shore ice having moved off last night

FIRST ABRIVAL FROM MAGDALEN ISLANDS. HALIFAX, N. S., April 19, 1877.

The first vessel from the Magdalen Islands since November arrived at Port Hood, Cape Breton, today. Brig Sinobe, from St. Pierre, stranded at the Islands early in the winter. The craw were saved. On the 22d of December twelve men landed in a small boat, having abandoned in a sinking condition the bark Sylvia, laden with oats for Queenstown. The crew were badly frostbitten. The island's seal fishery on the shore ice has been a failure. The scaling vessels have not yet been heard from. Herring have not yet appeared.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 19, 1877. The Free Press semi-officially announces the resignation of the Executive Council of the Province of Recwatin. The members of the Council have also relinquished their functions as a Board of Health, smallpox having disappeared.

thought, will compel a suspension of mining opera-tions by Saturday, throwing thousands of men out of work. Two largely attended meetings have been held by the strikers since yesterday, the proceedings of

A PROPOSITION FROM THE ENGINEERS.

READING, Pa., April 19, 1877. A representative of the Reading Times and Dispatch had an interview with two of the leading members of the Reading Division Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers this morning, who authorized the publication of the following proposition to General Manager Woot-

The insurance circular of the Reading Railtond Com-pany to be withdrawn, the company to pay the en-gineers the game wages they were receiving when they withdrew from their employ, and promise that there shall be no further reduction of wages. The engineers agree on their part that they, thou firemen and all the other old employes will return to work, and there shall be no strike at any time if the above conditions are not broken by the company.

There were three largely attended meetings held to day-one of conductors, baggage masters and brakemen, at Gelsior's Hall; one of firemen, at Fulton Hall, and one of engineers, at Columbia Hall. Chairman Parker, of the Committee of Engineers, in session at Philadelphia, was present and addressed them.

STRIKE OF CLEVELAND COOPERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19, 1877. About 1,500 coopers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of this city struck this morning on account of a ten per cent reduction in their wages. The Standard Oil Company have a large number of barrels in stock, and their business will not be embarrassed by the strike.

TOWN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD. 1

LANCASTER, Obio, April 19, 1877. James G. Brown and John Smith, Trustees of Violet lownship, were arrested to-day by a United States marshai and taken to Cincinnati for trial on a charge of violating the Ohio Election laws last November, CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Oblo, April 19, 1877. At the Murphy temperance meeting in the State Re-form School yesterday over five bundred boys signed the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating

THE SCHOONER MONTANA SEIZURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1877. A San Diego press despatch says the United States tone nothing with regard to the seizure of the American schooner Montana. She was to leave in a day two for La Paz to coal, when she will proceed to Acapulco to settle the case of Consul Sutter against the Diaz authorities.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

Sr. Louis, April 19, 1877. Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, has sustained a notion to quash the indictments against John T. Doughas, E. W. Bryant, A. W. Hough and John S. Pierce, officers of life insurance companies, charged with perjury, and also pleas of want of jurisdiction in the cases of S. W. Lomax and A. M. Britton, charged with the same offence.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ARSON.

Silns D. Koyser, charged with being accessory before the fact to the crime of arson, committed by Willam J. Conroy, was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Ingalis to imprisonment for hie in Clinton Prison. Conroy was tried, convicted and scattened to the same place and for the same time in February.

LOUISIANA.

Practical End of the Prolonged Muddle.

STATE HOUSE LEGISLATORS DRIFTING.

A Returning Board Quorum in the Nicholls Legislature.

THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Packard's Programme for Continuing the Contest.

I TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

New ORLEARS, April 19, 1877.

As anticipated in last night's despatches, the break up of the Packard Legislature took place to-day, about a dozen drifting off into the Nicholls Legislature, which now has a well-established Returning Board quorum

IN THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE Early in the day the Packard organization went into caucus to consider the situation, and, as usual in such desperate cases, the scene soon became a perfect bed-lam. General McMillan endeavored, in a well considered speech, to aliay the excitement and induce them to accept the situation. He saw nothing to be gained by prolonging a now useless opposition, and maintained it as their duty to support the policy of the administration. He vindicated President Hayes from all responsibility, and placed it upon General Grant for not defending the legal government when attacked by an armed force on the 9th of January last. At the conclusion of his speech, which was bitterly denounced by the majority present, he withdrew and will not return to the State

As yet no general stampede has taken place, Warmoth and his friends having been comparatively successful in holding them together to-day, but even they regard extensive defections to-night and to-morrow a almost inevitable.

Under his reverses Packard still maintains a bold front. He stated this afternoon that he had abundant rations, means and friends to hold out at the State House until the President will be compelled to decide between the claims of the dual governments. He treats the defection of his members of the Legislature very lightly and says they will all come back again.

His programme appears to be to await the adjourn-ment of the Nicholls Legislature, when he expects to re-establish his quorum and elect the short term United States Senator, thus transferring the case to Washington. His apparent confidence is not, however, shared by the other leaders, who speak despondingly and wear very long faces. Many of them have to-day been closeted with leading democratic politicians, as though searching for a soft spot on which to fall.

THE COMMISSION. The Commissioners have been busy all day preparing their report, which appears to go to Washington in sections, but they expect to finish up to-night and hope to leave to-morrow.

GOVERNOR NICHOLLS, ASSURANCES. The commission's report to the President by telegraph to-day includes the following letter from Governor Nichoils referring to the joint resolutions heretofore telegraphed :-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW OBLEANS, April 19, 1877.
To Hon, Charles B. Lawrence, Joseph R. Hawley, John M. Harlan, John C. Brown and Wayne

PRESIDENT GRANT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19, 1877.

Ex-President Grant will remain here until next Monday, and it is now stated positively that ex-Senator Cameron will not accompany him on his European trip.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

**MALL SUCCESS OF THE DISAFFECTED IN STOPPING RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 19, 1877.

There are no new developments in the engineers' strike to report from this end. The Brotherhood men are working hard to induce those at work to join their cause, with but little success. All the trains were nearly on time. At Palo Alto there are a large number of loaded coal cars standing waiting for engines and taking up so much and consolidate the color lice in political and common interests, and it is a source of gratification from that the tracks are blockaded. This, it is thought, will compel a suspension of mining operations by Saturday, throwing thousands of men out of to be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will

secure

First—A vigorous and efficient enforcement of the
laws, so that all persons and property will be fully and
equally protected; and should occasion require it I
will proceed in person where any disorders may
menace the public peace or the political rights of any

menace the public peace or the political rights of any citizen.

Second—The establishment of a system of public education, to be supported by equal and uniform maxion upon property, so that all, without regard to race or color, may receive equal advantages thereunder.

Third—The lostering of immigration to order to hasten the development of the great national resources of the State.

hasten the development of the State.

Having thus committed our government and people to those great principles I desire to and the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States to their barracks instead of causing any disturbance of the peace or any tendency to riot or disorder will be the source of prolound gratification to our people and will be accepted by them as a proof of the connidence of the President in their capacity for orderly self-government, enjoying, under the blessings of the confidence of the President in their capacity for orderly self-government, enjoying, under the biessings of Divine Providence, the happiness resulting from a government based upon liberry and justice. The people of Louisiana cannot fail to appreciate that their good fortune is largely due to the magnanimous policy so wisely inaugurated and so consistently maintained by the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

AN EXPRESSION FROM THE COMMISSION.

The members of the commission say this evening that they have been necessarily more or less reticent hitherto, for their efforts have been largely through individual conversation, and to publish their appeals and suggestions in advance of evidence of their acceptability would have deleated their object. They streng ously endeavored to secure one Legislature by general consent. A reunion would be nominal and nearly valueless unless accompanied by a good degree of rea reconciliation and harmonious purpose. They have constantly urged upon each side the duty of making propositions tending to the removal of difficulties through the work of the citizens of Louisiana. They believe that the national government has desired t accept what Louisiana should present, rather than dictate what Louisiana should do, and that no settlement enforced upon the State by military power could establish justice and peace. They have striven, not so much for detailed plans of any description, as to soothe passionate feeling and create a desire to peace and union. They have not believed that treaties pased upon an aliotment of offices would reach desired end. They found so great a diversity of opinion among republicans and democrats that party lines were often invisible. Neither party is a unit. They believe that no attain able result, whether enforced from the outside or brought about by gravitating forces wishin, could be satisfactory to the whole of either party.

They all speak with respect of the personal bearing of both Packard and Nicholis. The letter of Nicholis appears to please them greatly, and they speak of him as an honorable soldier, whose sincerity and high courage cannot be doubted. Unquestionably he will do his utmost to carry out the policy to which he so frankly commits bifesell, and ne is sustained by the best moral and intellectual elements of his party. A large name ber of republicans have from the beginning accepted his Governorship as inevitable, and said that it would not only bring present peace, but make a great ster forward in the protection of the people and surely lind to a reorganization of parties, under which all sides would, as a matter both of policy and duty, protect the personal and political rights of all voters.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The Nicholls Legislature has finished nearly all its business, except the election of United States Senators, and will finish up that to-morrow or next day. Electioneering among the rival candidates is already

settlement it is uscless to speculate upon their re-

Species chances.

CAUCUS OF THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE.

The Packard Legislature held a caucus to-night and sent a proposition to the Nicholls people offering to dissolve provided the seventeen now unrecognized Returning Board members be paid their mileage and per diem. The prospects are that their proposition will be considered favorably by the democrats.

The caucus adopted the following statement expressive of their views on the present condition of affairs in this State:—

in this State:—

First—They have an unalterable faith in the legulity and matter of the ciaims of 8. it. Packard and the government of which he is bead, to be the legal government of the State of Louisiana, legally returned, legally installed and legally on the state of Louisiana, legally returned, legally installed and legally embodying the will of a majority of the people.

Second—That the disintegration of the legal General Assembly meeting in the State House and acknowledging the authority of Governor Packard, recently witnessed, has been brought about by direct agencies of gentlemee, citizens of other States, sent here by the Provident with instructions of which can only be interestially arrived at by the action of said commission, their expressed opinions and the assences they have employed. Chief among these we enumerate the following: action of said commission, their expressed opinions and the agencies they have employed. Chief among these we enumerate the following:

On the evening of the 17th of April, on which day the pretended ifouse of Representatives supporting the claims of Governor Michails to the Governorship was without semblance of a legal quorum, as it has been continuously since its organization, certain members of the commission appointed by the President requested a consultation with the members of the Guerai Assembly. Some twelve members of the House and two members of the Sante responded to this invitation. To them mumbers of the commission known as belonging to the republican party stated that the terms offered by the Nicholls Legislature, which included the seating of three democratic members from the city of New Orleans, notoriously deleated, even according to democratic claims, but recognition of whom was requisite to give even a show of legality to the organization of the Xicholls House, were the best and only terms they could procure. They distinctly recommended in republicans assembled by their invitation to accept these terms, and Mr. McVeagh, one of the members of the Commission, while refraining from openity indorsing the proposition, emplastized with this remark, "If there is any member of the Legislature who entertains the most lingering idea that the troops are going to remain, for God's sake disabose him of that idea, for they are going to be removed."

Fonth—That, as a direct result of this intimation and

disables him of that idea, for they are going to be removed."

Fourth—That, as a direct result of this infimation and implied threat of the President's Commission, several members of the legal Legislature have to-day joined the accalled Legislature of General Nicholia. The property of the legal Legislature have to-day joined the accalled Legislature of General Nicholia. The property of the legislature of General Nicholia of the individual canocity, and they acted simply in their individual canocity, and affairs of Anna the commission of the principles of local self-government advocated by the President. It, on the other hand, their action in the manner set forth has been directed by the Chief Executive of the nation, we leave it to be characterized in heliting terms by the American people.

terms by the American people.

THE PRESIDENT GRATIFIED.

Immediately upon the periection of the quorum today by the Nicholis Legislature the fact was officially
telegraphed to the President. A reply was received
to-night, expressing much gratification at the receipt
of the news.

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

commission now regard their labors at an uli make their final report to-morrow by

and will make their final report to-morrow by tele-graph.

Pinchback visited them to-night and expressed him-self as highly clated at the result. He said he viewed it as the miliennium of the colored race in Louisiana.

**RECOGNITION IN THE PARKHESS.

A carefully prepared table to be embodied in the Commissioners' report shows that in forty-eight par-ishes 1,273 officials acknowledge the Nicholls govern-ment and only 205 the Packard. In the remaining nine, the returns of which could not be reached, they are about causily divided.

mine, the returns of which could not be reached, they are about equally divided.

LATKE—PROPOSITION ACCEPTED,
The democrats have assented to the proposition paying all contesting members their mileage and perdiem, and I am informed by a member of the commission that both Warmooth and McMilan and their friends will take seats in the Nicholis Legislature tomorrow. The Ludeling faction will still hold out along with Packard.

THE ORDER WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS.
The President telegraphed to the commission to-day that in response to the request contained in Governor Nicholis! detter, the order for the withdrawal of the troops to the barracks would be issued forthwith. From conversation with army officers to-night I have every reason to believe that the order has been received to-night.

FERLING OF THE PROPLE.

This happy ending of the great Louisiana muddle has come so gradually that as yet the people hardly realize it, and while they are loud in expressions of satisfaction, yet there is a total absence of any popular excitement.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON-ANTICIPATED RE-PORT OF THE COMMISSION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Washington, April 19, 1877.

A drenching thunder storm kept everybody indoors to-night, so that the important news from New Orleans, which was made public to only a few of the people at the hotels, through a despatch received by General George Sheridan, of Louisiana, was unknown in the city generally. The President was engaged at a State dinner to the Russian Grand Dukes the White House, and whatever intelligence he may have quietly received during the course of the banquet he must have kept to himself, as some of the Cabinet professed ignorance of the news when questioned about it later in the night. As the Cabinet meets to-morrow he doubtless deferred communicating his information until its session, when the Commissioners will also probably have made a lengthy report by telegraphic cipher.

REPUBLICANS IN OHIO.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF A COMPANY OF COUNTY WORKERS-PRESIDENT HAYES' SOUTHERN POL-ICY CAUSES DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. -[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

COLUMBUS, April 19, 1877. A large number of leading republican county workday, expecting to meet the Republican State Committee in caucus to-night for consultation. But to-night it was announced that the committee had completed its business and adjourned, hence no caucus would be hold. This was a great disappointment to many who were big with speech, and there was considerable

growling and surmise as to why the caucus was not held. The real reason is that there is considerable difference of opinion as to President Hayes' Southern difference of opinion as to President Hayes' Southern policy, and it was feared by some members of the committee that if the caucus was held a resolution indorsing the Southern policy would be offered and opposed by several members of the Legislature, and so make a division of the party strength. Some members who layor Mr. Hayes' policy thought it was not the time to inderse it, while others prefer to wait and see what will be the result in Louisiana, before making their opinions public. To avoid trouble it was thought best to steer clear of the whole question. It is understood the next State Convention will be held at Cleveland on August L.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, April 19, 1877. The third trial for the choice of a Senator and a Representative from the Tenth district resulted in the election of the democratic candidates. The Provi-dence delegation to the General Assembly now stands:—Republicans, 10; democrats, 3.

NATIONAL COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1877. The following is a statement of the National Cotton Exchange of America:-Net receipts at United States ports from September 1 to March 31, 3,757,791 bales; stock at United States ports March 31, 724,018 bales; total overland direct from producers to March 31, 50,347 bales. Shipments direct to mills to March 31, 246,295 bales; in transit to delivery ports March 31, 15,506 bales. Foreign exports and Canada to March 31, 2,416,920 bales; in transit between delivery ports March 31, 2,416,920 bales; in transit between delivery ports March 31, 8,924 bales; taken by Northern spinners from ports, March 31, 722,600 bales.

ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 19, 1877. The fourth annual requien of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors was held here to-day. About seventy-five ex-prisoners were present. It was decoled to hold the next reunion at Wilkesbarre, Pa., ented to hold the next rennion at Wilkesbarre, Po., April 10, 1878. Officers were chosen as follows:—President, Ezra II. Ripple, of Scranton, Pa.; Vice President, Robert H. Keilogg, of North Manchester, Conn.; Recording Secretary, George Curtin, of Lock Haven, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Hiram Buckingham, of Hartlord, Conn.; Chaplain, J. C. Turner, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. It was voted to change the name of the association to "National Union of Survivors of Andersonville and Other Scuthern Military Prisons."

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1877. Thomas Rodgers, the keeper of a sailors' boarding house on South Ann street, was stabbed and instantly killed this morning, by Joseph Algo, a Spaniard. Algo was stabbed in the groin and right breast by Rodgers, and his wounds are serious.

MOLLY MAGUIRES SENTENCED.

MARCH CHUNK, Pa., April 19, 1877. Patrick McKenna and John Malloy, convicted of complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, were this morning sentenced to nine and five years' imprisonment respectively.

FOUND DEAD.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19, 1877. The dead body of Amos Walker, aged about seventy years, was found on the track of the Northern Central very active, but owing to the present uncertainty as to what the Legislature will consist of in view of the lord very left high, and was killed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton's Address to the Colored People.

PROTECTION FOR ALL GUARANTEED

Political Power of the South Increased by Negro Suffrage.

GOOD ADVICE TO ALL CLASSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, April 19, 1877.

Governor Hampton's stay in the city to-day has been attended with a repetition, minus the military display, of the evation with which he was received tion at the City Hall upon the invitation of the Mayo and was visited by hundreds of colored republicans among whom were nearly all the promisent leaders of the county.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR. During the reception the Governor in response to call from the colored citizens addressed them as fol-

My Friends of Charleston—It gives me great pleasure to meet you and particularly so to meet so many of the colored citizens of Charleston on this occasion. I want you particularly, not only here but throughout the whole State, to understand precisely the condition of affairs and the policy I represented in the late election. I know that it is very natural for you to suppose, having been misled in so many instances, that although a man who is a candidate for office may make promises you cannot know what will be the result of those pleuges until you see how the policy has been carried out. All that I have to say to you now—and I say it when victory has crowned our efforts—is that I stand now precisely where I stood tweive years ago. I was the first man in America—certainly the first in the South—who advocated the granting of the right to vote to the colored man. (Applause.) That is on record. Only a few days ago I saw in the New York Tribinae a statement mide by its editor, Whitelaw Roid, that in 1865 I told him that the Northern republicans would want to take away the right of voting from the colored people long before the South ever would.

During the late canvass I made a prediction that

would.

During the late canvass I made a prediction that
the colored people would very soon find that the only
protection they had for their elective tranchise would
be from the white mea of the South. You will live

protection they had for their elective franchise would be from the white men of the South. You will live to see it.

REPUBLICAN DESIRE FOR RESTRICTION.

I want to tell you an incident which has happened since my election. When I was in Washington recently five or six or more prominent republicans, men high in position, actually consulted me as to how the vote of the colored man could best be restricted. I tell you what is true. My answer was:—

"We don't want the vote of the colored man taken away or restricted, lor, aside from the triendship we bear this race, their right to vote gives us thirty more votes in Congress, and when peace comes we are satisfied that the best men in both races and parties will vote together for the Commonwealth. We don't want to take that right away." (Great applause.) I stand precisely in the position that I took twelve years ago.

THE REPUBLICANO. QUESTION.

I want to see the colored people educated, and I renew here the piedges that I have heretofore made that we will give the colored people better facilities for education than they have hitherto eajoyed. (Appause.) I shall use all my influence to see to it that the means of education are placed within the reach of every citizen of South Carolina; and when I say every citizen I do not limit or qualify the expression.

No distinction or RACE OR NATIONALITY.

I call every man a Carolinan, whether he is white or black, whether he is born here, at the North or in Europe, who is a good citizen and hos the interests of the State at heart, and he is entitled to all the protection that the laws of the State and of the Ucited States can give him. I am pledged to full every promise made in the last canvass. I can only do that if the people of South Carolina will help me. I can do nothing of myself. I may indicate to the Legislature what I consider a proper course for them to pursue, but is is for them to make the laws. My duly is to execute them and your duty is to seen the heave in your rule that you will place no man in office unless he

woman of bour races and parties upon an equal footing before the law.

We have just passed through an exciting and bitter contest. It my voice could reach every man in South Carolina, if i could impress it upon them all as I feel it myself, it we wish to consult the best interest of the State, if we want to build up and bring peace and prosperity back to her sunny fields, I would say to one and all, forget for a while at least all about politics and devote yourselves to the material interests of the State. Go to work; resolutions will do nothing; public meetings will do nothing; every man should place his shoulder to the wheel; he must go to work resolutely, honestly, earnestly and boldly in discharge of his duly to bring back harmony and unanimity between the races at the South.

I know, my friends, you can do it. I tell you, my colored fellow citizens, that I have not one particle of feeling of ill will against a single individual of your race, and it so happened that the

individual of your race, and it so happened that the first commission that I issued as Governor of the State of South Carolina was issued to a colored man, and a republican at that. When I was in Washington a col-

individual of your race, and it so happened that the first commission that I issued as Governor of the State of South Carolina was issued to a colored man, and a republican at that. When I was in Washington a colored republican, an ex-office-holder of this State, Professor Greener, of the State University, came to me and asked for a recommendation. I told him that I could not understand what value my recommendation would be to him, but upon his renewing his request I gave him a letter, and I told the President that I had not intended to give any recommendation of the late administration in South Carolina, but as Greener was a colored man, had voted for Hayes and stumped the State for Chamberlain, I thought I could afford to make an exception in his case.

Appeal, Fork his Administration by its acts. I don't want you to become democrats or conservatives. I ask you to forget all about politics, and I only want the support of those men in South Carolina who believe that I am standing on the constitution, obeying the laws and kceping my oath to see justice done to every man in South Carolina. I have the right as Governor of the State to ask that. I have the right to appeal to the people who have elected me, and ask them to hold up my hands as long as I am doing right. When I am doing wrong let them turn their backs upon me. If white men and black men will do this and try and forget all the animosity engendered during the past struggle, if they will remember only that they are Carolinians; that we all have to live here together on this soil, that when we die our bones will crumble away together in the bosom of this old earth that gave us birth; if you will yove yourselves heart and hand to build up the State I tell you that before two years have passed away there will be no parties in this State to divide the people on State politics. There may be in national politics, but there will be so strong a party of while and black men united together that, practically, we will have no domestic divisions. I have worked the p

EFFECT OF THE SPENCH. found interest and respect, and the plain, manly words so candidly attered produced a marked effect upon his colored bearers, many of whom openly expressed their

NIAGARA WATER POWER.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 19, 1877. The monopoly of the use of the entire water power of Niagara Falls upon the American side of the river, with canal, &c., is to be sold at auction on May 1.

NEW JERSEY VS. DELAWARE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19, 1877. The Attorney General has directed an injunction to be served on the Governor of the State of Delaware to restrain the authorities of that State from collecting license for fishing in waters claimed to be within the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

SALE OF HOTEL PROPERTY. PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1877.

The Globe Hotel building, located near the Centennal Exhibition grounds, was sold at auction this morning for \$3,475. The original cost of the building was over \$200,000. A SWEET-TOOTHED DUMPER.

Officer Welsh, of the Ninth precinet, on Wednesday afternoon arrested Patrick Lanaban, an ash-cart man in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department, with a barrel of sugar in his cart which had been stolen from A Schusach & Co. No. 552 Hodson street, Lanahan was arraigned before Jugge Otterbourg yesterday, and was committed in \$600 ball to answer. THE RUSSIAN PRINCES.

STATE DINNER AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-THE GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE-VISIT OF GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AND SUITE TO THE PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1877. A magnificent State dinner was given at the Execu tive Mansion this evening in honor of Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine. There were also present the Russian Minister and his wife; Sir Edward Thornton and Lady Thornton (representing the diplomatic corps); Admiral Boutakoff, of the Russian Navy; Admiral Porter and General Sperman, Chief Justice Waite and daughter, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Evarts, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary Schurz and daughter, the Secretary of War and Mrs. McCrary, Postmaster General and Mrs. Key, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General, together Colonei Casey and wife, Mr. Rogers and Major Andrews, of the President's official bousehold, and Misses McFarland, Foote and Platt, of Onio, who have for some weeks been guests of Mrs. Hayes at the Ex

THE STATE DINING ROOM.

The President and Mrs. Hayes received their company in the Blue Qarior, and the dinner was given as usual in the state dining room, which was superbly decorated with flowers for the occasion. The full Marine Band furnished the music, and after dinner the guests repaired to the East Room and remained there

guests repaired to the East Room and remained there a short time engaged in social conversation and promenating. The Grand Dukes and Mr. and Mrs. Shiskin took their departure for the Russiau Minister's residence about half-past ten o'clock, and the remainder of the company dispersed soon afterward.

AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied by Baron Schilling, Admiral Boautakoff and Mr. Williamor, one of the secretaries of the Russian legation in this city, visited the interior Department to-day for the specual purpose of inspecting the illustrations of American niventive genius in the model room of the Patent Office. Secretary Schurz and General Spear, Commissioner of Patents, being informed of their desire, met the ducal party in the Model Room and conducted them through it. The Grand Duke and suite seemed to take great interest in the models of bridges and firearms, in the processes for manufacturing leather, and in various harvesters and sewing machines. They also manifested especial interest in the exhibits of artificial limbs, and expressed astonishment at the agile movements of one of the employes who were an artificial leg. Subsequently the construction and workings of artificial limbs were fully explained to them in agile movements of one of the employes who were an artificial log. Subsequently the construction and workings of artificial limbs were fully explained to them in the Secretary's office by the examiner in charge of such inventions, who was sent for by Secretary Schurz for that purpose.

The Grand Duke Alexis made a similar inspection of the Patent Office on a previous visit to Washington.

The party's trip to Mount Vernon, which was arranged for to-day, was abandoned owing to inclement weather.

RAINED TO THE EXIGIRIPADE.

RAISED TO THE KNIGHTHOOD.

It is reported that Monsicur Nicholas Shiskin, the Russian Minister, has been raised to the Knighthood, and that the Order was conferred by the Grand Duke Alexis. EMIGRATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL MINERS

SEEKING HOMES ON NEBRASKA FARMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SCRANTON, April 19, 1877.

The departure of fifty-four families from this city for the for West to-day was the occasion for a demonstraon such as has not been witnessed in Scranton sinc the stirring scenes characteristic of the civil war, when the "boys" were going to the front. The adieus at the depot were of the most affecting character. No fewer than five hundred persons were present to bid the emigrants goodby, and the scene was a most sorrowful one. Every workingman in the valley who can muster together enough funds to carry him away to the distant farms of the wild West is preparing to leave, and it is expected that before the 1st of May no lewer than five hundred families will have left the iewer than five hundred families will have left the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. Those who left to-day were of a sober, industrious class, who cannot bear iddeness, and who are eager to face privation and poverty in order to win a little home for themselves. Toil has no terrors for them, and they are just the very ones that a community regress to lose.

It was a touching sight to see the painful partings of the young husband and wife in many cases. One instance in particular was most affecting. A woman with a babe at her breast bade her husband goodby, and in an agony of griet she leaned her head against the cars and wept butterly, foresting the danger to which she was exposed. The

of a bystander she and her baby would doubtless have been dragged under the wheels.

Locking for howes in Nebraska.

The emigrants intend to take up claims of government land in Central Nebraska, where General John O'Nicil, of Fenian fame, is forming colonies of his countrymen. O'Nicil has stirred up a strong feeling here in favor of Western emigration, and should the members of to-day's colony report satisfactorily thousands of discontented miners will seek their future homes on Western fams. They are willing to face all the terrors of the West to flee from their present poverty.

TORNADO IN TENNESSEE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 NASHVILLE, April 19, 1877. Nashville, last night. Four cabins, two dwellings, two stores and one livery stable were blown to atoms, oven in bed with her brother, had her brains dashed out, while he escaped with only a few bruises. A negro while he escaped with only a few bruises. A negro man and a negro boy had their thighs broken. An oid lady who was carried lorty yards amid flying timbers was deeply gashed on the back of her head, had her arm twice broken, while a piece of some unknewn substance passed entirely through her wrist, making a ghastly wound. It is believed she will die to-morrow. Others were rescued from underneath logs, which lay across their bodies. Sticks of timber were blown three-quarters of a mile. Rails from fences were blown four feet into the ground. The tornado was accompanied by terrilic whiriwinds, which played jackstraws with the forest trees in its path.

HEAVY WIND STORM.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., April 19, 1877. Tamar, Miss., was visited, last night, with a severe wind storm, which blew down, unroofed or otherwise seriously damaged eight or ten buildings, mostly stores. No lives were lost. Hudson & Son, Drewer & Son, and R. W. Williams are the principal sufferers.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 20-1 A. M.

Indication For New England and the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer and a slight rise in temperature, followed in the southern portions of the Middle States during the day by clearing weather, westerly to northwesterly winds and rising barometer. For the South Atlantic States, slight fall followed by

rising barometer, warmer southerly to westerly winds and clear or lair weather. partly cloudy or clearing weather, with northerly westerly winds, rising barometer and stationary or

slight rise in temperature. For the upper lake region, clear or fair weather and slight rise in temperature, with northeast to northwest winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri vallevs, clear or fair weather, light winds, mostly from the north, slowly rising barometer and slight changes in temperature. For the lower lake region, light rains, northwest to northeast winds, with slight rise in temperature and

during the evening. The Lower Missouri, the Lower Onio, the Central and Lower Mississippi rivers will continue to rise. The Tennessee and Cumberland will rise during Friday. The Mississippi is eleven inches above the danger line at Helena, thirteen inches below at Vicksburg and fourteen inches below at Memphis.

slowly rising barometer, followed by clearing weather

Cautionary signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Lookout, Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Nortolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, Buffalo, Eric, Cleveland, Poledo, Detroit and Port Huron, and are ordered to Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudhut's pharmacy,

| Herald Squales | 1876, 1877, 1876, | 1876, 1877, | 1876, | 1877, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1876, | 1 1876, 1877,

NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1877. Mr. Muller emphatically denies the rumor that he ntends to resign his seat in Congress in favor of any on

SUPPOSED MURDER. WORCKSTER, Mass., April 19, 1877. The body of John Ruel was found in the canal af Blackstone to-day. It is thought he was murdered, robbed and thrown in. Suspicion points to John Todrell, a fellow workman, who has disappeared.

NOT TO BE HANGED.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19, 1877. The sentence of Miles Reddick, the negro who was to have been hanged next Tuesday for the murder of another negro, has been commuted by the Governor to impresonment in the Penitentiary for his.

OBITUARY.

C. P. PELHAM. C. P. Pelham, formerly a professor in the old South Carolina College and more recently editor of several leading newspapers in South Carolina, died yesterday in Columbia of typhoid pneumonia.

The death is announced of Mr. Marvin N. Rogers, the senior partner of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., at No. 487 Broadway and No. 451 Broome street. Mr. Rogers died in Aiken, S. C. COLONEL GARRETT DUNN.

MARVIN N. ROGERS.

Colonel Garrett Dunn, who, during the late war. commanded the Second regiment of Meagher's Irish brigade, New York Volunteers, died in San Francisco yesterday of consumption. ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

John Mulvey, accused of being one of the assailants of Officer Keilogg, of the Ninth sub-precinct, Brooklyn, was held by Justice Semler yesterday in \$500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Judge William L. Learned, of the New York Supreme Court, is at the St. James. Louis D. Pilsbury, Super-intendent of New York State Prisons, and Gustavus V. Fox, of Boston, are at the Windsor. A. J. Cassatt, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort. Ex-Congressman Daniel J. Mor-rell and William L. Scott, of Penusyivania, and ex-Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue. General F. D. Sewall, of the Treasury Department, is at the Astor. John Marshall Brown, of Portland, Me., is at the Hoffman. Frank Smith, M. P., of Toronto, and ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas. Major Joseph P. Sanger and Major F. E. Taylor, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarie.

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